

Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.

## SECTOR 6 — CHART INFORMATION

## SECTOR 6

### SWEDEN—GOTLAND, FARO, AND GOTSKA SANDON

**Plan.**—This sector describes the islands of Gotland, Faro, and Gotska Sandon. The descriptive sequence is from S to N along the mainland and the W coast of Gotland, and from N to S along the E coast of Gotland.

#### General Remarks

**6.1 Gotland** (57°30'N., 18°30'E.), the largest island in the Baltic, is part of Sweden and lies 45 miles off the coast. It consists of a limestone formation and is a popular tourist destination. The major part of the coast of Gotland is wooded, rising steeply from the sea to form a plateau, 26 to 43m high. A few detached hills rise above this plateau. Torsburgen (57°24'N., 18°44'E.), 68m high, is the highest and stands at the E side. A peninsula, 9 miles long, forms the S end of Gotland and is joined to the island by an isthmus, less than 2 miles wide. The coast of Gotland is indented by numerous shallow bights and rocks, reefs, and shoals front the greater part of the shore. Visby and Slite are the two major ports of Gotland.

**Winds—Weather.**—Gotland has a very temperate climate. Winds from the N and W prevail along the W coast in the late summer and autumn; winds from the E prevail in spring and late autumn. Winds from the S prevail along the NE coast during the summer.

Generally, the harbors of the island are clear of ice during ordinary winters, but some of them may be obstructed between January and March.

**Tides—Currents.**—There are only weak surface currents around Gotland. The current between the island and the Swedish coast usually sets SW. Off the E coast of the island, the current usually sets S or SW and is weaker than off the W coast.

**Pilotage.**—Pilots for harbors and loading places located around Gotland are provided by the main station at Visby. However, all ordering of pilots must be made through Oxelosund VTS. Vessels should send an ETA and a request for pilotage at least 12 hours and 5 hours before arrival.

Pilotage within the coastal area of Gotland is compulsory for the following:

1. All Category 1 vessels.
2. Category 2 vessels of 80m in length or 15m beam and over.
3. Category 3 vessels of 90m in length or 16m beam and over.

In certain channels to and from Ronehamn, pilotage is compulsory for Category 2 and 3 vessels of 70m in length, 14m beam, and 4.3m draft and over.

When the pilot station at Visby is closed (2200 to 0600) or unmanned, vessels should contact Oxelosund VTS on VHF channel 16.

Pilots can be contacted by VHF and board, as follows:

1. Visby—in the roadstead.
2. Storugns—in the outer part of Kappelshamnsviken.

3. Farosund—near Svingrund (57°56'N., 19°01'E.) or S of Bungeor (57°50'N., 19°07'E.).

4. Slite—near Mago (57°41'N., 18°52'E.).

5. Ronehamn—about 3 miles SSW of Nar Light (57°13'N., 18°41'E.).

6. Klintehamn—off the entrance.

**Directions.**—An IMO-adopted Traffic Separation Scheme (TSS) is located in an area centered 9 miles SE of the S extremity of Gotland and may best be seen on the chart. The area lying between the coast and the N boundary of the TSS lanes has been designated an Inshore Traffic Zone.

Less depths than charted have been reported to lie outside of but close to the TSS area and deep-draft vessels are advised to keep strictly within the lanes.

**Caution.**—Faro and the NE part of Gotland lie within the Farosund Restricted Area and permission to enter must be obtained from the authorities.

Fishing for salmon with drift nets is conducted annually from September 15 to June 14, within 10 miles of Gotland. Each fishing boat may have nets, which are formed by units about 0.6 mile long, up to a combined length of 11 miles. Each unit of these nets is usually provided with radar reflectors and lights. Vessels approaching these fishing boats and nets should pass well clear and keep a VHF listening watch.

Local magnetic anomalies exist off the N and W coasts of Gotland; compass deflections of 2° to 4° have been observed.

In spring, the ice pressure may cause the coastal approach channels to fill with large boulders; charted depths, especially in the fairways leading to the small harbors, should not be relied upon.

Because of the non-tidal nature of these waters, the Swedish authorities have enacted stringent anti-pollution regulations.

#### Gotland—West Coast

**6.2 Hoburgs Bank** (56°47'N., 18°10'E.) extends up to 50 miles S of the S end of Gotland and has depths of 10 to 37m. Shoal patches, with depths of 12 to 14m, lie on this bank about 28 miles S of the S end of the island and may best be seen on the chart.

**Hoburg** (56°55'N., 18°08'E.), the SW extremity of Gotland, is formed by a limestone cliff, 35m high, which is divided by a deep cleft. A main light (Hoburg) is shown from a conspicuous tower, 22m high, standing on a hill, 37m high, which rises 1 mile NE of the SW extremity.

Hoburgsrev, a spit with a least depth of 5.5m, extends about 1.2 miles S from Hoburg and is marked by a buoy.

Barshagegrund, an isolated shoal patch, lies about 2 miles SE of Hoburg. It has a least depth of 4.7m and is marked by a buoy.

**Burgsviken** (57°03'N., 18°12'E.) is entered between Valar, located 8 miles NNE of Hoburg, and Nasudden, 2 miles N. This inlet extends NE and is partly encumbered with rocks and reefs.



**Hoburg Light**

The coast extending from Hoburg to Valar consists of steep and barren chalk cliffs. A light is shown from a tower, 6m high, standing on Valar.

A radio mast, 147m high, stands on Nasudden and a conspicuous wind generator, 78m high, is situated close E of it. Storgund, a small islet, lies close off the W side of this N entrance point.

**6.3 Nasrevet** (57°03'N., 18°09'E.), a partially above-water reef, extends about 1.8 miles WSW from Nasudden and is marked by a light shown from a tower, 9m high, standing 1 mile SW of Storgund.

Bockstigen, an isolated shoal patch, lies close SW of the S edge of Nasrevet. It has a least depth of 5.2m and is marked by a lighted mast, 40m high.

It is reported (2001) that five conspicuous wind generators, 40m high, stand in the vicinity of Bockstigen.

An entrance channel, which can be used by vessels with drafts of up to 5m, leads ENE into the outer roadstead of Burgsviken. It passes SSE of Bockstigen and is indicated by a lighted range. Vessels with local knowledge can anchor, in a depth of 7m, sand and clay, about 0.6 mile NNE of Valar Light.

**Burgsvik** (57°02'N., 18°16'E.), a small harbor, lies in the S part of Burgsviken and consists of a curved pier. It is approached from the outer roadstead through a buoyed channel, 60m wide, with a dredged depth of 4.1m. There is a cargo berth, 135m long, with depths of 3 to 3.6m alongside. Vessels up to 60m in length and 3.4m draft can be accommodated.

**6.4 Deppo** (57°07'N., 18°07'E.), an isolated shoal patch, lies 3 miles offshore, about 3.7 miles NW of Nasrevet Light. It has a least depth of 3.8m and is marked by a buoy. Lillgrund, a shoal patch with a least depth of 5.2m, lies about 6.5 miles NNW of Deppo and several patches, with depths of less than 10m, are located between them.

**Hammarudd** (57°16'N., 18°06'E.), a salient point, is located 12.5 miles N of Nasrevet Light. The coast between is high, steep, densely wooded, and fronted by a coastal shoal with detached outer patches. From Hammarudd, the coast trends 16 miles in a general N direction to Nyrevsudden and is indented by numerous coves.

A number of churches stand close inland along this stretch of coast and are prominent from seaward. Lighted ranges are occasionally shown from several locations along this stretch of coast to guide local fishing vessels.

**Stora Karlso** (57°17'N., 17°58'E.), 52m high, lies 4 miles WNW of Hammarudd. It is steep-sided and fronted by reefs. A main light is shown from a prominent tower on a dwelling, 18m high, standing on the W side of this island.



**Stora Karlso Light**

**Lilla Karlso** (57°19'N., 18°04'E.), 66m high, lies 3 miles NNW of Hammarudd. This island is steep-sided and light-colored.

**Caution.**—Stora Karlso and Lilla Karlso are nature reserves and permission must be obtained to land or navigate close inshore of these islands.

From 15 April to 31 July annually, a small prohibited area fronting the NE side of Lilla Karlso is in force.

Several submarine power cables, which may best be seen on the chart, extend between Stora Karlso and Lilla Karlso and the W side of Gotland.

**6.5 Klintehamn** (57°23'N., 18°12'E.) ([World Port Index No. 24960](#)), a small commercial harbor, is situated 8 miles NNE of Hammarudd at the head of a bight. Its S side is formed by a narrow tongue of land extending W from the coast. A prominent silo stands on this tongue of land and a wind generator is situated near the outer end.

An approach channel, with a least depth of 5.5m, leads NE to the outer roadstead and is indicated by a lighted range. Its outer entrance is marked by a lighted buoy. A fairway channel, 30m

wide, leads from the roadstead to the quay and has a dredged depth of 5m.

A quay, 330m long, is situated along the N side of the tongue of land and has a depth of 5m alongside. It is protected from the N and E by a quayed mole which is used by fishing boats and ferries. The harbor has facilities for ferry, bulk, and ro-ro vessels. Vessels up to 75m in length and 4.7m draft can be accommodated.

During good weather or with offshore winds, anchorage can be taken, in depths of 11 to 14m, sand and clay, within the outer roadstead. Local knowledge is advised.

**Caution.**—Strong SW winds are reported to raise a heavy sea within the harbor.

The harbor is usually free of ice, but with continuous W and NW winds during February and March, it may occasionally be blocked by drifting ice.

**6.6 Utholmen** (57°26'N., 18°06'E.), low and barren, lies about 1 mile offshore, 7 miles N of Lilla Karlso. A disused light tower is situated at the NE end of this island, but is reported to be difficult to identify. A house and several trees stand in the middle of the island. Shoal water extends up to 2 miles SSE and 4 miles NNW of Utholmen. Scharlakansgrund, a rocky shoal, lies between 1 mile and 2.3 miles N of the island and is awash in places. Gnisvardsgrund, with a depth of 5.4m, lies 3.2 miles NNW of the island. The seaward edges of these shoals are marked by buoys.

**Skansudde** (57°27'N., 18°07'E.) is located 4 miles NNW of Klintehamn. A conspicuous disused light tower, 10m high, stands on this point and a prominent dwelling, with a black roof, is situated close S of it. Several churches stand along this part of the coast and are prominent from seaward.



Skansudde disused light tower

Vastergarn, a small craft and fishing boat harbor, lies close SE of Skansudde. It is sheltered from the W by Svaltholm, an islet, which is connected to the main island by a breakwater.

Ginisvard, a small and sheltered fishing boat harbor, lies 3.2 miles N of Skansudde.

**Nyrevsudde** (57°32'N., 18°07'E.) is located 5.2 miles NNW of Skansudde. This conspicuous light-colored headland forms the W extremity of Gotland.

The NW coast of Gotland extends 31 miles in a general NE direction from this headland to Hallshuk. There are few indentations along this section of the coast which is mostly steep-to.

Stavklint, a steep cliff, stands 2 miles NNE of Nyrevsudde. It is 43m high and prominent from seaward. Hogklint, another steep cliff, is located 3.2 miles NE of Stavklint and is wooded on top.

**Caution.**—Several submarine cables extend W from the vicinity of Hogklint and may best be seen on the chart. Their landing places are marked by beacons

Landing is prohibited on Utholmen without special permission.

## Visby (57°38'N., 18°17'E.)

World Port Index No. 24950

**6.7 Visby**, the principal town of Gotland, is situated 9 miles NE of Nyrevsudde. The harbor is protected by two breakwaters and consists of two basins. It is used by commercial vessels and passenger ferries.

**Winds—Weather.**—Stormy weather sometimes raises a considerable sea outside the harbor with a resulting suction within the port. Ground swells are frequent. Prevailing winds are SW in the summer and between NW and NE during the winter. The harbor is usually free from ice.

**Tides—Currents.**—The current usually sets in the direction of the wind at rates of 2 to 3 knots. Protracted gales from the W raise the water level in the harbor and gales from the E and SE lower it. The water level may differ by as much as 0.9m.

**Depths—Limitations.**—Vessels should approach the port from WSW. An entrance channel, dredged to a depth of 9m, then leads in a NE direction into the outer part of the harbor.

The inner basin provides 750m of quayage with depths of 5.8 to 7m alongside. It can be used by vessels with drafts up to 6.3m.

Three ro-ro berths, with depths of 7 to 8m alongside, are situated at the E side of the outer basin. An oil berth, 60m long, is situated at the E side of the S breakwater and has a depth of 8m alongside. There are facilities for cruise, passenger ferry, ro-ro, tanker, general cargo, and fishing vessels. Tankers up to 130m in length and other vessels up to 200m in length can be accommodated with drafts up to 7.5m.

**Aspect.**—A sector light is shown from a prominent floodlit structure, 8m high, standing on the head of the S breakwater. A light is shown from a prominent structure, 9m high, standing on the head of the S breakwater. The entrance fairway is indicated by a lighted range which may best be seen on the chart.

An aeronautical light is shown from a mast, 149m high, standing at an elevation of 243m about 4 miles SE of the town.

The coast to the N and S of the town is fronted by cliffs. A prominent cathedral, with a high tower and several spires, stands in the town and a tall chimney is situated close E of it. A prominent water tower, with a pointed roof, also stands in the town. A conspicuous windmill is situated close NE of the town and a radio mast stands 0.4 mile NNW of it.



**Pilotage.**—Pilots are provided by the main station situated in the port. However, all ordering of pilots must be made through Oxelosund VTS. For more details, [see paragraph 6.1](#).

**Anchorage.**—In good weather or in offshore winds, vessels may anchor, in a depth of 40m, about 0.4 mile W of the harbor entrance.

**Caution.**—With onshore gales, vessels should not attempt to enter the harbor without local knowledge as experience has shown that there is a great danger of stranding in such conditions.

**6.8 Stenkyrkehuk** (57°49'N., 18°29'E.), the NW extremity of Gotland, is located 12 miles NNE of Visby. The coast between is steep-to. A main light is shown from a prominent tower, 15m high, standing on this point.



**Stenkyrkehuk Light**

Flundreviken, a small fishing boat harbor, is situated 2 miles NE of Visby and its entrance channel is indicated by a lighted range. Skalso, another small fishing boat harbor, is situated 2 miles NE of Flundreviken. Its entrance channel, which has a least depth of 3m, is indicated by two lighted ranges.

The coast in the vicinity of Skalso and extending to Hallshuk, 18 miles NE, is steep and wooded.

A conspicuous church, with a slender spire, stands at Lumelunda, 3 miles SSW of Stenkyrkehuk Light.

Lickershamn, a small and shallow fishing harbor, lies 2 miles ENE of Stenkyrkehuk Light and is protected by a breakwater. Its entrance is indicated by a lighted range. Several houses standing along the shore in the vicinity of this harbor and a white house situated in the village of Snipan, 2 miles NE, are all prominent from seaward.

An aeronautical light is shown from a conspicuous tower standing at an elevation of 155m about 3 miles ESE of Lickershamn.

It is reported (2001) that two conspicuous wind generators are situated close SE of Lickershamn.

**Hallshuk** (57°56'N., 18°44'E.), a high and steep point, is located 11.5 miles NE of Stenkyrkehuk Light and forms the N extremity of Gotland. A main light is shown from a structure standing on the NE side of the point.

A prominent church is situated at Hall, 2.3 miles S of Hallshuk Light. Norsklint, 44m high, is a conspicuous wooded hill, which rises about 1.5 miles WSW of Hallshuk Light.



**Hallshuk Light**

**6.9 Kappelshamnsviken** (57°54'N., 18°48'E.) is entered between Hallshuk Light and Svarvnaset, a light-colored cliffy point, 3 miles E. The shores of this inlet are fronted by reefs, but access is easy and free of off-lying dangers.

Gales from the NE and NW sometimes raise dangerous seas in this vicinity.

Hallshuk is a promontory forming the W side of the inlet; the land decreases in height towards the head. The village of Gusstade stands near the shore, 3.5 miles S of Hallshuk Light.

Kappelshamn Light is shown from a prominent framework tower standing near the head of the inlet. Vessels may proceed S into the inlet using the white sector of this light.

Blase, a former harbor, is situated at the E side of the inlet, about 1.5 miles S of Svarvnaset and is no longer in use. A prominent church stands at the village of Fleringe, about 1 mile SSE of Blase.

**Kappelshamn** (57°51'N., 18°47'E.), a small harbor, lies at the W side of inlet, near the head. A pier, extended by three dolphins joined by bridges, projects a total length of 150m from the shore. The E side of this pier provides a berth with a ro-ro ramp. It is 150m long and has a depth of 6.5m alongside. The W side of the pier provides a berth, 125m long, with depths of 2.5 to 4.5m alongside. Vessels up to 5.5m draft can be accommodated.

**Storugns** (57°50'N., 18°48'E.) ([World Port Index No. 24940](#)), a small harbor, lies at the E side of the inlet, near the head, and serves the local limestone quarries. It is formed by a pier extending S from the head of a short breakwater. The harbor is approached through a channel, 80 to 90m wide, with a dredged depth of 9.3m. The fairway is marked by buoys and indicated by a lighted range. A yellow steering light is shown from the tower of Kappelshamn Light to guide vessels in the inner part of this channel.

The inner berth at the pier is 120m long and has a depth of 7m alongside. The outer berth at the pier is 140m long and has depths of 9.2 to 10m alongside. Vessels up to 25,000 dwt, 160m in length, and 8.8m draft can be accommodated.

Vessels must send an ETA to the harbor 96 hours and 24 hours in advance, with subsequent amendments of more than 1 hour.

Vessels may anchor, in a depth of 13m, clay and sand with good holding ground, about 1 mile N of the harbor.

**Caution.**—A permanent defensive minefield, in which anchoring and fishing are prohibited, is laid within Kappelshamnsviken. Anchoring and fishing are prohibited within this field and vessels passing through it during thunderstorms do so at their own risk.

The N part of the E side of the bay lies within the Farosund Restricted Area which encompasses the entire NE part of Gotland.

## Farosund

**6.10 Farosund** (57°55'N., 19°03'E.), a navigable passage, separates Gotland from the adjacent island of Faro and extends 6.5 miles SSE from the vicinity of VIALMSUDD.

**VIALMSUDD** (57°55'N., 19°01'E.) is located at the W side of the entrance to Farosund, 8.5 miles E of Hallshuk Light. This point is fronted by Svingrund, a reef with rocks awash, which extends up to about 1 mile N. A light (Svingrund) is shown from a prominent tower, 9m high, standing at the outer edge of this reef.

Ar, a former harbor, is situated 2 miles W of VIALMSUDD and is no longer used. It is protected by Falholmen, an islet, which lies close off the coast.

The passage is approached from the N between VIALMSUDD and Aurgrund, an islet, lying 1 mile E. A light is shown from a tower, 10m high, standing on the N part of this islet. The fairway at the N end of the passage narrows to a width of 40m and can be used by vessels up to 80m in length and 4.6m draft.

The channel leading through Farosund has depths of 5.6 to 12m, but detached shoals, marked by buoys, lie close to the fairway.

**Bungeor** (57°49'N., 19°07'E.) is a low island, encircled by foul ground, lying in the middle of the S entrance. A light is shown from a prominent tower, 14m high, standing at the S side of this island. A beacon, 7m high, is situated close NNE of the light.

**Faro Sodra Light** (57°51'N., 19°06'E.), a sector light, is shown from a tower, 7m high, standing 1.5 mile NNW of Bungeor Light.

The main S approach to Farosund lies between Bungeor and the promontory of Bungenas, 0.8 mile W. The fairway channel can be used by vessels up to 80m in length and 5.2m draft. Smaller vessels with drafts up to 4m can use a channel which leads NE of Bungeor, but local knowledge is required.

**Pilotage.**—Local knowledge is advised. Pilots for the passage are provided by the main station at Visby. All ordering of pilots must be made through Oxelosund VTS. For more details, see paragraph 6.1.

**Caution.**—Farosund lies within the Farosund Restricted Area and permission to enter must be obtained from the authorities. The marked channels leading through the passage are excepted from the restricted area and anchoring is permitted only in accordance with the regulations.

Permanent defensive minefields, in which anchoring and fishing are prohibited, are laid in the vicinity of the approaches to Farosund. Their landing places are marked by beacons.

Several submarine cables extend across the passage in the vicinity of the town of Farosund and may best be seen on the chart.

The water level within the passage rises in the autumn during N and W storms. It falls in the spring during prolonged S and E winds. Between January and the middle of April, ice may block the passage in severe winters.

Special regulations apply to foreign vessels visiting the town of Farosund.

**6.11 West side.—Haurevlar** (57°54'N., 19°02'E.), a point, is located 1 mile inside the N entrance and marked by a beacon. A light is shown from framework tower, 8m high, standing 0.2 mile SW of the point.

Stra, a village, is situated 1 mile S of Haurevlar and is fronted by a pier, 90m long. This pier, which has a depth of 5.4m alongside its S face, is reported to be disused but in good condition. Small vessels with drafts of up to 5m can berth alongside the S side.

**Farosund** (57°52'N., 19°04'E.) ([World Port Index No. 24900](#)), a small harbor, lies 2 miles SE of Stra and is mostly used by fishing vessels. This main harbor is protected by a curved breakwater, 300m long. A pier, 60m long, extends from the shore toward the head of the breakwater and has depths of 2.5 to 6.5m alongside. A jetty, 125m long, extends NW from the root of the pier and has depths of 3.7 to 4.5m alongside. A ro-ro ferry berth lies close S of the root of the pier. Small vessels up to 5.2m draft can be accommodated.

A marina, protected by two breakwaters, lies close SSE of the main harbor and a small craft basin, protected by an L-shaped breakwater, is situated about 0.5 mile SSE of it.

**6.12 East side.**—From a point located 1.2 miles NE of VIALMSUDD, the E side of Farosund is high and wooded.

Aurgrund, an islet, lies on the costal bank, 1.3 miles NNE of Haurevlar Light. A light is shown from a tower, 10m high, standing on this islet. Broa, a village, is situated 3 miles SE of the E entrance point and is the terminal for the ferry from the town of Farosund.

Klintbroviken, situated 1.5 miles NNW of Broa, is fronted by a pier, 70m long. Vessels up to 4m draft can use this pier, but it is reported to be seldom used.

Ryssudden, the SE entrance point of the sound, is situated 0.9 mile SE of Faro Sodra Light. It is low, rocky, and light-colored. Several rocks and shoals lie between this point and Bungeor.

**Sodergrund** (57°48'N., 19°11'E.) lies about 3 miles SE of Ryssudden, in the outer approaches to Farosund. This shoal has a least depth of 9m and is marked by a buoy.

## Gotland—East Coast

**6.13** The E coast of Gotland is uniform in height and wooded. Several islands and islets lie close offshore. The NE side of the island consists of a broad bay which is indented by a number of inlets and encumbered by numerous shoals. This bay terminates to the S in a bold headland off which the island

of Ostergarnsholm lies. Several steep-to, detached shoal patches lie seaward of the coastal bank along this stretch of coast and are marked by buoys.

**Bungenas** (57°49'N., 19°05'E.) ([World Port Index No. 24890](#)), a small harbor, is situated on the W side of the promontory which forms the W side of the S entrance of Farosund. This harbor is reported to be no longer used by commercial vessels.

**Furillen** (57°46'N., 19°01'E.), a wooded island, is connected to the shore by a bridge and has a ridge which is prominent from the S. Skenholmen, a low island, lies 0.7 mile NNE of Furillen and is not easily seen from offshore. Several rocks, awash, and reefs front the E and SE sides of these islands and are marked by a buoy.

Rute Missloper, a low rock, lies 1.5 miles SE of Skenholmen and is marked by a prominent beacon, 6m high. Foul ground extends up to about 0.7 mile SSW of this rock.

**Furillen** (57°46'N., 19°00'E.) ([World Port Index 24870](#)), a small loading place formed by two piers, is situated on the W side of the island of Furillen. This facility is reported to be no longer used by commercial vessels.

**6.14 Grauten** (57°44'N., 19°02'E.), formed by two white rocks, lies at the outer edge of a reef which extends 1 mile SSE from Furillen. A light is shown from a prominent tower, 11m high, standing on the easternmost rock.

Rutegrund, a detached shoal patch, lies about 2.7 miles E of Grauten Light and is the outermost danger in this vicinity. It has a least depth of 6.4m and is marked by a buoy.

Britgrund, with a least depth of 4.8m, lies about 1.4 miles WSW of Grauten Light. It is situated at the seaward extremity of a chain of shoals which extend SW from the S end of Furillen.

Smojen, a former loading place with piers, lies on the E side of a peninsula, 2.5 miles W of Grauten Light. A group of eight prominent wind generators, 55 to 67m high, stand in the vicinity of this village.

Kyllej, a former loading place with a pier, lies 1.5 miles N of Smojen and a conspicuous chimney stands about 1.8 miles N of it.

**Mago** (57°41'N., 18°52'E.), a small island, lies in the outer approaches to Slite, about 6.2 miles WSW of Grauten Light. It is 10m high and barren. A prominent beacon surmounts the summit of the island and a light is shown from a prominent tower, 6m high, standing on the S side.

## Slite (57°42'N., 18°49'E.)

[World Port Index No. 24840](#)

**6.15** Slite, a commercial port, serves a large industrial town. It lies on the SW side of an inlet which is fronted by several islands.

**Winds—Weather.**—Winds from the S sometimes raise a rough sea within the harbor. During severe winters, ice may hinder vessels in February and March. The water level in the harbor may be affected by the prevailing winds.

**Depths—Limitations.**—Two channels lead from seaward to the harbor. The principal channel passes W of Mago and then leads N and NW between Grundet and Enholmen. It has a least

depth of 8.4m and can be used by vessels with drafts up to 7.8m. A secondary channel, with a least depth of 3.8m, passes NE of Mago and then leads NW between Grundet and Asunden.

Slite Lanthamn, the commercial harbor, is protected by two breakwaters. The entrance, which is 50m wide, has a controlling depth of 5.8m. The harbor basin provides 290m of quayage with depths of 3.5 to 6m alongside. A berth, with a ro-ro ramp, is situated at the N side of the N breakwater. It is 160m long and has depths of 6.6 to 7m alongside.

Slite Industrihamn, located 0.3 mile N of the commercial harbor, serves a cement factory complex. It consists of a quay and two jetties. Oceankajen, 225m long, fronts the shore and has a depth of 6.8m alongside. Cementpiren projects 130m from the shore and has a depth of 8.4m alongside both sides. Silopiren projects 100m from the shore and has a depth of 7.2m alongside its S side and a depth of 5.5m alongside its N side.

There are facilities for general cargo, ro-ro, tanker, fishing, and bulk vessels. Vessels of up to 10,000 dwt, 125m in length, 15m beam, and 7.8m draft can be accommodated.

**Aspect.**—A shoal patch, with a least depth of 5.3m, lies 0.5 mile W of Mago, near the fairway channels, and is marked by a buoy. Asunden, lying 1 mile E of the harbor, is the largest island in the approach. It is connected at the N side to the shore by a reef which is mostly awash. Grundet, a low islet, lies 0.3 mile SW of the S end of Asunden and is marked on its W side by a light.

Enholmen lies 0.3 mile W of Grundet. Several conspicuous fortifications and a prominent house are situated on this islet. The inner part of the main entrance channel is marked by buoys and indicated by a lighted range.

Several prominent silos and a water tower stand in the harbor. A number of conspicuous chimneys are situated near a cement factory, close N of the town.

**Pilotage.**—Pilots are provided by the main station at Visby. However, all ordering of pilots must be made through Oxelosund VTS. Pilotage within the port is compulsory for vessels over 1,600 grt. For more details, [see paragraph 6.1](#).

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage is available within the roadstead, in depths of 6 to 7m, clay and sand, NNW of Grundet.

**Caution.**—Several submarine cables lie in the vicinity of the harbor and may best be seen on the chart.

The approaches to the port lie partly within the Farosund Restricted Area. Entry and anchoring are permitted only in accordance with regulations.

A permanent defensive minefield, in which anchoring and fishing are prohibited, is laid in the vicinity of the approaches to Slite.

**6.16** From Slite, the coast trends in a SSE direction for 17 miles to Herrvik and then SSW for 2.8 miles to Sysneudd. The intervening coast, which is mostly wooded, is indented by numerous coves.

A prominent church stands at Gothem, 7 miles SSW of Mago. Churches standing at Norrlanda, Anga, and Kraklingbo which are situated 5 miles SSW, 6 miles SSW, and 7.8 miles S, respectively, of Gothem are also visible from seaward.

**Botvaldvik** (57°35'N., 18°48'E.), a fishing harbor, lies 7.2 miles S of Slite and is protected by two moles. The entrance

has a least depth of 3.5m and the fairway is indicated by a lighted range.

**Sildungen**, a small islet, lies on the coastal shoal, 0.7 mile E of Botvaldvik.

**Anesbadar** (57°30'N., 18°53'E.), with a least depth of 2.3m, lies about 6 miles SSE of Botvaldvik. This shoal, which is marked by a buoy, is located at the seaward end of a spit which extends 3 miles NE from the coast. The central part of this spit is awash.

**Katthammarsvik** (57°26'N., 18°51'E.), a fishing boat harbor, lies in the SE part of a bay, 3.5 miles SSW of Anesbadar. It consists of a pier and a basin, which is protected by breakwaters. The pier is 160m long and has depth of 3m alongside its outer end. Local knowledge is required.

**Grogarnshuvud** (57°27'N., 18°53'E.), located 1.5 miles NE of Katthammarsvik, is a conspicuous and barren promontory which is steep-to on its N side. The coast between this promontory and Sysneudd, 4 miles S, forms a bold and broad headland which is conspicuous from seaward. Reefs, awash, extend up to about 1.8 miles E of this headland.

**Torsburgen**, a conspicuous hill, rises 5.5 miles SW of Grogarnshuvud. It is 68m high, wooded, and circular with steep sides and a flat top.

**6.17 Ostergarnsholm** (57°27'N., 18°59'E.), a low island, lies 2.5 miles E of Grogarnshuvud. It rises somewhat at the W end and is fronted by shoals. Foul ground, marked by a buoy, extends up to 1.8 miles NE and E of the island.

A main light (Ostergarn) is shown from a prominent tower, 29m high, standing at the E side of the island. Ostergarn Vastra Light is shown from a structure standing on the W extremity of the island and a prominent tower is situated close to it.

A channel, with a least depth of 11m, leads between the W side of the island and the mainland. It should only be used by vessels with local knowledge.



**Ostergarn Light**

**Klints Bank** (57°26'N., 19°36'E.), with a least depth of 26m, lies centered 18 miles E of Ostergarnsholm and may best be seen on the chart.

**Herrvik** (57°25'N., 18°56'E.) ([World Port Index No. 24825](#)), a small harbor, lies 2.8 mile NNE of Sysneudd and is protected by two moles. The entrance is 54m wide and faces NE. The entrance fairway has a depth of 6m over a bottom width of 30m. The harbor has depths of 1 to 4m and is used by fishing vessels and pleasure craft. It is seldom closed due to ice. Vessels with drafts up to 6m can obtain anchorage in a depth of 9m, sand, about 1.8 miles NE of the head of the W mole. However, the roadstead is open to N and E winds and little protection is offered by Ostergarnsholm. Local fishermen are available to serve as pilots.

**Caution.**—Between 15 March and 15 June annually, salmon nets may be laid between the W side of Ostergarnsholm and the mainland.

A submarine cable, which may best be seen on the chart, extends SW from the W side of Ostergarnsholm to the mainland.

**6.18 Sysneudd** (57°23'N., 18°53'E.) is the S extremity of a broad and bold headland. From this point, the coast trends 28 miles SW to Faludden and is indented by numerous coves, bays, and inlets. The shore along this stretch is fronted by several islets, reefs, and shoals, which extend up to 4 miles seaward in places.

A prominent church stands at Gammelgarn, about 3 miles WNW of Sysneudd.

Sandviken, a small bay, is entered on the W side of Sysneudd and is open to S winds. Local knowledge is required because shoals, with a least depth of 5.5m, lie in the middle of the entrance. A ruined lime-kiln stands at Skags, at the head of the bay, and a large and prominent white house, with a black roof, is situated close NW of it.

Ljugarn, a shallow fishing harbor, lies within a point, 6.7 miles SW of Sysneudd. A detached shoal, with a least depth of 8.9m, lies about 3.2 miles E of this harbor.

Prominent churches stand at Garde and Alskog, which are situated 4.2 miles and 3 miles W, respectively, of Ljugarn. A light is shown from a prominent water tank, 12m high, standing near the root of a pier at Ljugarn.

**Laus Holmar** (57°17'N., 18°46'E.), a group of three low and grass-covered islets, lies centered 2.5 miles SSE of Ljugarn. These islets lie on foul ground which extends 2.5 miles NE from Nabban, a point located 3.5 miles S of Ljugarn. A light is shown from a tower, 6m high, standing on the E end of Storholm, the southernmost and largest islet of the group. Good anchorage can be obtained by small craft, in depths of 5 to 9m, sand and clay, W of the northwesternmost islet of the group.

**Narsholmen** (57°13'N., 18°41'E.), a barren peninsula, is located 6.5 miles S of Ljugarn. It is the S extremity of a coastal outcropping which commences at Nabban, 2.5 miles NNE. A main light (Nar) is shown from a prominent tower, 16m high, standing on the S end of this peninsula.

**6.19 Narshamn** (57°14'N., 18°40'E.), a small fishing harbor, lies close W of Narsholmen and is protected by two breakwaters. The entrance, which is 25m wide, has a controlling depth of 4m. A light is shown from a prominent floodlit tower, 6m high, standing on the head of the S breakwater.





Nar Light

The shoreline between Narsholmen and Grotlingboud, 9.5 miles SW, recedes W and forms a large bight with depths up to 7m in its N part. The S part is foul and encumbered by shoals which extend up to about 2.5 miles seaward. Several prominent churches stand along the shore of this bight. A detached shoal patch, with a depth of 5.4m, lies about 2 miles offshore, 3.5 miles SW of Narsholmen.

**Grotlingboud** (57°07'N., 18°27'E.), a peninsula, forms the S end of the bight and several wind generators stand in its vicinity.

Innerholmen, an islet, lies close off the NE extremity of the peninsula and a beacon, 6m high, stands on its N end. Yetterholmen, another islet, lies 1.3 miles E of Innerholmen and is fronted by foul ground. Shallow reefs extend up to about 1.5 miles NE and 0.5 mile SW of this islet. Soderbritten, a shoal with a least depth of 3.8m, lies 1.5 miles E of this islet and is marked by a buoy.

**6.20 Ronehamn** (57°10'N., 18°30'E.) ([World Port Index No. 24810](#)), a small fishing and commercial harbor, is situated 7 miles WSW of Narsholmen. It is sheltered by several islets, rocks, and shoals which encumber the approaches.

**Depths—Limitations.**—Two buoyed channels lead through the obstructions in the approaches to the harbor. The principal channel, which can be used by vessels with drafts up to 4m, leads WSW and passes close N of Ronehamn Light. It then continues SW to join the entrance fairway about 1 mile SE of the harbor.

The secondary channel, which can be used by vessels with drafts up to 3m, leads NNW and NE and passes between the islets of Innerholmen and Yetterholmen. It then continues NNW and NNE to join the entrance fairway about 1 mile SE of the harbor. The entrance fairway, which can be used by vessels with drafts up to 4m, leads NW from the outer roadstead.

The harbor is formed by a main pier extending SE from the shore and a short breakwater. The principal quay, at the W side of the pier, is 225m long and has a depth of 4.7m alongside. A quay, at the E side of the pier, is 105m long and has depths of 3 to 3.5m alongside. Vessels up to 70m in length and 4m draft can be accommodated.

**Aspect.**—A main light (Ronehamn) is shown from a prominent tower, 11m high, standing at the N end of a shallow shoal lying 1.7 miles E of the harbor. The approach channels are marked by buoys. The entrance fairway is marked by buoys and is indicated by a lighted range.

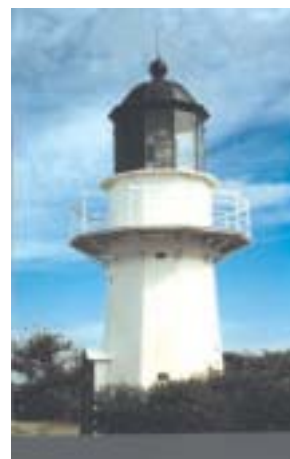
A prominent silo, surmounted by a radio mast, stands near the main quay. A lighted range, for the use of fishing vessels, is occasionally shown from Tomtbod, 2 miles NE of the harbor.

**Pilotage.**—Local knowledge is advised. All ordering of pilots must be made through Oxelosund VTS. For more details, [see paragraph 6.1](#). The harbor is usually blocked by ice during January and February.

**Caution.**—The inner parts of the approach channels are subject to silting.

**6.21 Faludden** (57°00'N., 18°24'E.), a peninsula, is located 7.5 miles SSW of Grotlingboud and a bay is formed between them. A main light (Faludden) is shown from a prominent tower, 17m high, standing at the E end of this peninsula. A conspicuous radio mast, 203m high, is situated close to the light.

Briten, a reef, extends up to about 1 mile ESE from the E side of Faludden. It has depths of less than 5m and is marked by a buoy.



Faludden Light

**Vandburg** (56°57'N., 18°19'E.), consisting of two small fishing harbors, is situated 4.1 miles SW of Faludden. The entrance channel has a depth of 4.6m.

**Heligholmen** (56°55'N., 18°17'E.), a low and cliffy islet, lies close offshore, 5.5 miles SW of Faludden. A light is shown from a tower, 9m high, standing on its SE side.

Lillgrund lies about 1 mile offshore, 2 miles NE of the light. This shoal area is awash at its W side and is marked by a buoy. Espebanan, another shoal area, is awash and lies about 1.5 miles farther NE.

**Barshageudd** (56°55'N., 18°12'E.), a point, is located 3.2 miles WSW of Heligholmen and 2 miles E of Hoburg. Numerous reefs and rocks, some awash, extend up to about 1 mile seaward of this point and are marked by a buoy. A stranded wreck lies 0.7 mile SE of the point.

**Caution.**—Due to numerous dangers, the coast between Barshaudden and Faludden should not be approached closer than 3 miles without local knowledge. All vessels are advised to stay in depths of 20m and over.



**Faro Light**

## Faro

**6.22** The island of **Faro** (57°55'N., 19°11'E.) is uniformly high and wooded. It lies close NE of Gotland and is separated from the main island by Farosund. The N side of Faro is steep-to and light-colored.

**Lauterhorn** (57°57'N., 19°05'E.), a low point, is located 2.5 miles NE of the N entrance to Farosund. It is white-colored and steep-to on the W side. Digerhuvud, the most noticeable point on the NW coast, is located 2 miles NE of this point.

**Norsholmen** (58°00'N., 19°15'E.) is located 6 miles ENE of Lauterhorn and separates two bights. A light is shown from a framework tower standing on this point and a beacon is situated close ESE of it.

**Holmudden** (57°58'N., 19°21'E.), located 4 miles SE of Norsholmen Light, is the E extremity of Avanas, a broad peninsula forming the E end of the island. A main light (Faro) is shown from a prominent tower, 30m high, standing on this point. A conspicuous radio mast stands, at an elevation of 201m, close to the light.

Ulahau, a group of white sand dunes, is located 4.8 miles ESE of the light and is visible from both the N and S. A prominent church stands at Faro, 4.2 miles SW of Ulahau, and is visible from seaward.

**Salvorev** (58°03'N., 19°22'E.), an extensive area of reefs and shallow shoals, extends up to about 9 miles N and 2 miles E of Faro Light. The shoals in the central part of this area are formed by shifting ridges of sand, gravel, and rocks. The N end of the area is marked by a lighted buoy and the sides are marked by buoys.

Ava, a village, is situated on a point, 2 miles SW of Faro Light. Avagrund, a rock awash, lies on an area of foul ground which extends up to about 1 mile S from a point located 0.5 mile SW of the village.

Kyrkviken, a bay, indents the SE side of Faro and Hammarsudden, located 5 miles SW of Ava, forms its S entrance point. This bay is divided into two parts by a reef which extends about 2 miles SSE from shore. Askugrund, an above-water rock, lies on this reef, 0.9 mile from the shore.

Hammargrund, a rock awash, lies 1.2 miles ESE of Hammarsudden, in the approach to the W part of the bay.

Lavergrund, with a least depth of 2m, and Digergrund, with a least depth of 5.8m, lie 1.8 miles SE and 3.2 miles ENE, respectively, of Hammargrund. These shoals form the outer dangers in this vicinity and are marked by buoys.

Ryssudden, the S extremity of Faro, is located 3 miles SSW of Hammarsudden. This point, along with Sodergrund, has [previously been described in paragraph 6.12](#).

## Gotska Sandon

**6.23 Gotska Sandon** (58°22'N., 19°15'E.), a wooded island, lies 20 miles N of Faro and is 42m high. The shoreline consists of sand dunes and is fronted by shoals. Detached shoals lie up to 3 miles NW of the NW end of the island and up to 1 mile E of the E extremity.

A main light is shown from a prominent tower, 24m high, standing on the NW extremity of the island. A light is shown from a tower, 10m high, standing on Hamnudden, the SW extremity of the island. A light is shown from a tower, 12m high, standing on Kyrkudden, the E extremity of the island.

Gotska Sandon does not afford secure anchorage as the bottom drops off steeply and stormy weather raises a heavy sea, even on the leeward side of the island.



**Gotska Sandon Light**

**Sando Bank** (58°14'N., 19°16'E.), with a least depth of 9.5m, extends up to about 13 miles S of Gotska Sandon.

**Kopparsternarna** (58°35'N., 19°10'E.), formed by three sandy shoals, lies centered 9 miles N of Gotska Sandon. It has a least depth of 1m and is marked by buoys.

**Caution.**—Several submarine cables, indicated on the chart, extend between Gotska Sandon and Faro.

Gotska Sandon, which is a nature reserve, is included within the Farosund Restricted Area and permission to enter must be obtained from the authorities.

Vessels should give Gotska Sandon a wide berth as surveys in the vicinity are relatively old and undiscovered dangers may exist.